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THE
Garden-Companion,

FOR

GENTLEMEN and LADIES;

OR,

A CALENDAR, pointing out what should be
done every Month in the GREEN-HOUSE,
FLOWER, FRUIT and KITCHEN-GAR-
DEN:

With the proper Seasons for SOWING, PLANT-
ING, &c. and the Time when the Produce
may be expected; so as to have a regular
Succession of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES
throughout the Year.

To which is added, a complete List of the
Flowers, that blow each Month; also some
curious Experiments in Gardening.

THE SEVENTH EDITION.

L O N D O N.

Printed for the Trussers, at the Literary Press,
No. 62, Wardour-Street, Soho, and Sold
by all Booksellers.

THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

RECEIVED



What should be
the first
of the British
Museum
the regular
Museum

is a collection of objects of the
British Museum, also some
of the objects of the
British Museum.

THE SEVENTH EDITION.

LONDON

Printed for the Trustees of the British Museum
No. 62, Warburg Street, Soho, and sold
by all Booksellers.

(vi)
Advertisement.

THE editor of the following pages, a private gentleman, who spends his summer in the country; through a want of that knowledge this little book communicates, as he could not afford to keep a regularly bred gardener, had long been deprived of the natural produce of his garden; even in seasons, when he might have had plenty of every thing. To remedy this inconvenience, in future, he applied to a nobleman's gardener in his neighbourhood, who furnished him with the intelligence, he has, here, for the benefit of others, as well as himself, committed to print. As a garden is one of the greatest and most rational amusements in life, there are few persons, who have lived any time in the country, but who know the method of sowing and planting. The method of cultivation, therefore, was not necessary in this work to be pointed out. All the knowledge required, by such as pursue not the laborious part of gardening, is, the seasons for sowing and planting, &c. and it is here amply set forth: by which means, gentlemen may instruct any country servant to look after a small piece of ground, at a very little expence; make that ground go a great way, and supply their tables with every thing in season. The ladies, also, who cannot amuse themselves better, and in a way that will more

contribute to their health, are here instructed how to dispose their flowers to the best advantage, and to procure a general bloom throughout the year.

N. B. If they carry this book about with them, and have recourse to it occasionally, as they walk in the garden; they, in a very little time, will be masters of the whole.

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Garden-Companion.

JANUARY.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

IF the weather is open, sow salmon and short-topped radish, but in warm situations; the different radishes should be sown separately, as the short-topped will come in, a week before the other, though sown the same day.

Sow a small warm piece of ground with carrots to precede the general crop. Covering them with mats, occasionally, will bring them in earlier.

Sow also lettuce in a warm place, coss, cabbage, or brown Dutch.

Sow likewise a little smooth-seeded, or round-leaved spinage; it may succeed.

Small sallering may be sowed; but it must be covered in severe weather.

Examine your cauliflower plants, under glasses; pull off decayed leaves, which endanger the plants. Raise the glasses in open weather; shut them close down in frosty.

Take care the birds do not rob you of your crops.

Second Week.

In this and the 4th week, make your beds to force asparagus, to succeed those made last month. Increase the heat of those made last month.

Drill in parsley in a warm place.

Melons and cucumbers, if you have any, must be now well attended: the beds must be kept to an equal degree of heat, and air must be given them at every opportunity, without letting in too much of it at once: a coarse cloth thrown over the open part of the frame will prevent it.

If the frost has killed your crop of cauliflower plants, sow some fresh seed on a slight hot-bed. Do the same with respect to cabbage; otherwise you will have none till late in the summer.

Plant a crop of Sandwich beans to succeed those of the former months. Windsor beans do not bear so well.

Train beans risen above ground close up to the fence, and, in frosty weather, cover them with heath or any light covering.

Should the weather be severe, cover the roots of

of artichokes with dung; taking away all decayed leaves.

Make a fresh hot-bed for sowing cucumbers and melons.

Earth up celery in a mild, dry day, and draw the earth to green peas and beans; but be careful not to cover the tops of the plants. This will preserve them from the frost.

Sow a full crop of hot-spur peas in a warm place, to succeed the crop sown last month.

Third Week.

Sow your cucumber and melon seed.

The old covering of the mushroom beds, should be removed and fresh straw put.

Sow dwarf marrow-fat peas; they will come into bearing, as the hot-spur peas go off.

Fourth Week.

You may now sow a crop of Windsor beans.

In a dry day, prepare your endive plants for blanching.

If the weather be open, plant out cabbage plants. The sugar-loaf and early Yorkshire, are the best.

If cabbages have been marked and left for seed; now transplant them into a warm place, free from wind; but hang them first up by the stalks (under cover) for four days to drain, taking off the outer leaves, that the water in them may not rot them.

(8)
If the weather be mild, transplant carrots, parsneps and leeks for seed.

Repair the heat of the young asparagus beds. Sow lettuce seed again. These sowings should be repeated every three weeks, that there may be no want.

Destroy snails and vermin. You will find them in holes of walls, behind the stems of wall-trees, and in empty pots.

Fruit-Garden.

JANUARY.

Take care that the roots of new planted trees are covered with dung from the frost.

Fig-trees against the wall, should be covered with mats; but first remove all the branches of the autumn figs; that the new shoots may bear the next spring. The coverings should be removed gradually, as the weather becomes warm.

Cut the dead branches from your standard trees.

Prune dwarf pear and apple-trees, vines, gooseberries, currants, and raspberries.

Scrape off moss from your trees in moist weather; but be careful not to wound the bark.

Mend and repair all decayed espaliers, and tie the branches to them regularly, so as not to cross each other.

Flower:

Flower-Garden.

JANUARY.

Shelter ranunculuses, auriculas, anemonies, carnations, hyacinths, tulips, and other choice flowers from heavy rains, snow or sharp frosts, by covering them with mats, uncovering them in mild weather. Do this till the weather gets warm. Bulbous roots, whose leaves do not yet appear above ground, may be covered with dung.

In mild weather, plant out such ranunculuses, anemonies and tulips, as were kept out of ground to blow late; these will succeed those planted in autumn.

Cover beds of seedling flowers in severe weather.

Make a hot-bed about the end of this month to sow choice annuals in.

Prune flowering shrubs; dig and clean the ground under them; but be careful not to disturb the roots.

Auricula and polyanthus seed, if neglected in October and November, may be now sown, but must be guarded from much wet. If they should not come up in the ensuing spring, they possibly may in the autumn or spring following, if the seeds are not buried too deep.

In mild, dry weather, plant crocusses and other bulbous flower-roots yet remaining above ground. The ground must not be too wet.

To

To protect your choice trees or flowers in pots, plunge them to their rims in earth in a warm place, and cover the roots with dung in severe weather.

Roses, honeysuckles, lilacs, syringas, althæa-frutex, and spiræas may be planted now, if the weather be open. Plant also, if required, and the season mild, laburnums, jasmines, privets, bladder ferns, Spanish broom and the like; also the double hawthorn, double blossomed cherry, and peach, dwarf almonds and mezereon.

Suckers from roses, lilacs, syringas, spiræas, and some other shrubs, may be now taken off and planted. They will make good plants in two years.

Turf may be cut and laid this month.

Box and thrift edgings may also be made.

Dig and dress your vacant flower borders, to receive plants the next month.

Take care that neither rats, mice, hares, nor sparrows injure your carnations.

Green-house.

JANUARY.

In mild days, leave the windows a little open from ten to three. In severe frosty weather, nail mats against the windows, and remove the tender plants back.

In foggy or very wet days, keep all close.

Water

Water a little in sunny days, and keep the plants perfectly clear from decayed leaves, and all parts of the house free from litter. This is more necessary than imagined.

FEBRUARY.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

In this and the last week, make new hot-beds for asparagus, to succeed those made last month; for they will not last above fourteen days.

Sow young fallowing on moderate hot-beds every week, or in mild weather on warm borders.

Sow cauliflower seeds on moderate hot-beds, for summer plants; to succeed those sown in August last.

Plant garlick, shalots, rocambole and cives. Continue to plant beans and sow peas.

Second Week.

Plant out some sugar-loaf and long-sided cabbages, to succeed those planted in November.

Transplant the cucumber and melon plants raised last month, into new hot-beds; be attentive

tentive to them and sow fresh cucumber seed, for a succession.

Mushroom beds must now be carefully guarded from great rains and snow.

Sow small fallowing in warm borders.

Sow radishes of both sorts in a warm border, to succeed those sown last month, as directed before.

Sow spinage and lettuces this week, if the weather be mild. Spinage may be sown between rows of cabbages or beans, and the sowing should be repeated every three weeks.

Third Week.

Sow a little cabbage seed. They will succeed the early plants to come in, in August and September.

Plant kidney beans (the dwarf white, or Battersea bean) on a slight hot-bed, for an early crop.

You may, yet, transplant cabbages, favoys, leeks, parsneps, carrots, beets, and endive, for seed.

Sow celery in a warm border, and leave some of the strongest of the old plants for seed.

Sow carrots, parsneps and beets.

If the weather be open, and the ground dry, plant potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes.

If the season is forward, you may plant artichoke slips, which will bear in autumn.

Fourth Week.

Dung, trench and ridge the ground, for planting asparagus next month.

Cauliflower plants, placed under glasses in October last, should now be parted, and one strong plant only left under each glass. The plants taken away, should be planted elsewhere. Cauliflowers should have free air every mild day.

Any time this month in open weather, sow burrage, clary and marigolds; also, angelica loveage and cardus.

Sow thyme, marjoram, hyssop, savory, parsley, coriander and chervil, in a warm spot, and mild weather.

Purslane may be also sown on a slight hot-bed.

Sow favoy seed for the first time. These will supply the table in September, October, and November.

You may now plant hops, and prune the roots of the old hop-grounds.

Look well to snails, &c. you will find them, as in last month.

Fruit-Garden.**FEBRUARY.**

Finish pruning the hardy fruit trees. Those that are tender and luxuriant, should be pruned last.

last. Though pruned, nail them not till next month, lest their buds should open too soon.

Uncover your fig-trees in warm days and prune them.

Transplant all sorts of fruit trees: a better season for moist land than autumn.

Strawberries, in hot beds, must have plenty of air and be refreshed with water, or the blossoms will drop off.

If your trees begin to blossom, they should be covered carefully with mats or reeds, so as not to rub off the buds.

Strawberries should now be cleaned, and have their spring dressing.

Flower-Garden.

FEBRUARY.

In the first part of this month, sow the choicest sorts of annuals on the hot-bed, prepared for them last month, viz. amaranthus, tricolor, cockscomb, globe amaranthus, diamond-ficoides, double stramonium, some of the annual ketmia, and other tender kinds of annuals.

In dry frosty nights, cover ranunculuses, anemonies and tulips, with mats.

Dress your auricula plants in pots, and attend them.

Auricula and polyanthus seed, may now be sown.

All hardy evergreens may be transplanted in mild weather. The tallest trees behind, the shortest

shortest before: and some attention should be paid to their time of flowering.

Turf may be laid any time this month.

Keep your walks free from weeds, and roll them once or twice a week in dry weather.

Thrift and box, may be planted any time this month.

Towards the end of this month, plant out your choice carnations into the pots, where they are to flower; place them in a warm place, but not too near a fence, and shelter them in bad weather.

Plant out the fibrous-rooted perennials, viz. London-pride, violets, daisies, camomile, thrift, hepaticas, and saxifrage. Also, rose-campion, rockets, campanula, catch-fly, scarlet lychnis, feverfew, carnations, pinks, sweet-williams, columbines, Canterbury-bells, monkhood, Greek valerian, fox-glove, golden-rod, perennial asters, and perennial sun-flowers, hollyhocks, French honeysuckle, and many others; and in planting them, mix them well, that there may be a variety of colours, and a regular succession of flowers in every part, during the season. The beauty of the garden depends upon this.

Stir the surface of your flowers beds, and clean the ground from weeds.

In the last week of this month, if the weather be mild and dry, you may sow many sorts of annuals, as, larkspur, flos-adonis, convolvulus, lupines, sweet scented and Tangier peas, candied tuft, dwarf lychnis, Venus's looking-glass, Lobel's

bel's catchfly, Venus's navelwort, dwarf poppy, dwarf sunflower, oriental mallow, lavatera, and hawkweed, with some others. But these must be sown in the places where you intend them to flower; for they will not bear transplanting.

Sow ten week stock, on a hot-bed, or a warm border.

Finish pruning flowering shrubs, and evergreens.

Most sorts of flowering shrubs may now be safely removed, in open weather.

Grass walks and lawns, if not taken care of now, will not be fine.

Green-House.

F E B R U A R Y.

Water those plants a little that want it.

Oranges, lemons, and myrtles want water frequently; but don't give them too much at a time; and to none but when absolutely necessary.

Open the windows a little way in the middle of the day, when the weather is open and mild.

Take away decayed leaves, and change the earth on the top of the pots or tubs.

Oranges, lemons, myrtles and the like, may be headed down, and should then have their earth shifted: if, when this is done, they were plunged into a hot-bed, with a frame over them, it would be a great advantage to them.

MARCH.

(17)

M A R C H.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

Continue to put in peas and beans, every three weeks, and sow radishes, spinage, and young sallad every week.

Increase the heat of cucumber and melon beds, if necessary; and give the plants air in proportion to the heat, if the weather will permit; and sow some fresh seeds three times this month for a succession.

Make hot-beds to plant out the cucumber or melon plants sown the end of January, or the beginning of last month.

Prick out, on a slight hot-bed, cauliflower plants, raised from seed last month. Cauliflower seed, if not sown in February, may yet be done.

Weed and thin the early crop of spinage.

Sow onions and leeks for a principal crop.

Sow asparagus for new plantations next year.

Make a general dressing of artichokes, and plant the slips, if not done before.

Sow nasturtiums, for pickling.

Plant slips or cutting of sage, and other culinary herbs; also, of rosemary, rue, southernwood, wormwood, lavender, &c.

Dry onions, which begin to shoot in the house

house, may be planted, and will serve to pull up for scallions.

Potatoes and Jerusalems artichokes may yet be planted, and the large-rooted Dutch parsley.

Second Week.

Sow red and white cabbage seed for next winter's use; also favoy seed, for a principal crop, to supply the table from Michaelmas to Christmas.

New asparagus beds may be now made; and fork the old ones.

Plant out lettuce plants that have stood the winter.

This is the time to sow carrots in the open fields.

Third Week.

Sow turneps on an open spot for an early crop.

Sow cucumbers and melons for hand-glasses.

Sow capficum seed in a hot-bed for pickling, and they will be fit to transplant in May.

Fourth Week.

This is a good time to make new plantations of mint.

Kidney beans may be planted, if the weather be very dry and warm, and the ground not too wet; but they must be defended from cold.

Purflane may now be sown in warm borders.

Fruit

Fruit-Garden.**M A R C H.**

Pruning of trees must be finished as soon as possible, and dig the ground round the roots; cover the trees in bloom, in sharp frosty nights and days, but uncover them at all mild times. Sprinkling the branches carefully and lightly with water, will strengthen the blossoms, and forward the fruit.

This is the season for grafting most sorts of fruit-trees.

Dress and clean strawberries, and dig between raspberries: do the same about gooseberries and currants.

Flower-Garden.**M A R C H.**

Choice flowers should still be sheltered from frost, much wet, and cold winds.

Good fresh earth to double wall-flowers, double stock July-flowers, double sweet-williams, rockets, and other choice flowers in pots.

Cuttings of double xeranthemums, planted in boxes last autumn, should now be planted out, where they are to flower.

Carnation plants, put into pots last autumn, should have fresh earth.

Ranunculuses and anemonies planted now,
will

will blow in May, after the early-planted ones are gone.

Annual perennial and biennial flower-seeds of most kinds may be sown any time this month.

The seeds of holly-hocks, French honeysuckles, tree-primrose, campanulas, and fox-gloves may be sown this month, and several other sorts.

Lychnises, rose champions, rockets, catchfly, and campanulas, carnations, pinks, sweet-williams, double and single batchelors buttons, and double feverfew; also golden rods, perennial sunflowers, perennial asters, French honeysuckles, columbines, Canterbury bells, monk-hood, fox-gloves, tree-primrose, and several other sorts may yet be planted, and will flower this season, if watered in dry weather.

Where flowering shrubs or trees are wanted, they may still be planted: so may evergreens, and box and thrift edgings.

Make fresh hot beds for your choice annuals, sown last month.

Green-House.

MARCH.

Do the same as directed last month, with respect to watering and airing the plants.

Wash the leaves and stems of orange-trees from filth with a sponge, one by one.

The

The beginning of this month, sow the kernels of oranges, lemons, and citrons. Seeds, taken from rotten fruit, which had been fully ripe (provided the seed is not rotten) is best. Sow them in pots, and plunge the pots in a hot-bed, watering them often.

You may raise the winter cherry, or amomum Plinii in the same manner, by sowing the seed now.

Towards the end of this month, if the season is mild, you may take out bays, laurustinuses, tree-wormwood, cistus, and other hardy trees; placing them near a hedge, or under trees, where they may be defended from cold winds.

A P R I L.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

Attend to your cucumber and melon-beds; keep up the heat, water and give the plants air in the middle of the day. Take off decayed leaves, remove decayed flowers, and shade them from the intense heat of the sun.

Transplant lettuces sown in February.

Continue to put in marrow-fat peas and beans every three weeks, and sow radishes, spinach, and small falleting every week.

Sow

Sow lettuce-feed once a fortnight.

Plant kidney beans, of the early kind.

Sow savoy and cabbage seed for a later crop, and prick out those sown in February and March.

Draw earth round the stems of early cauliflowerers.

Onions and leeks, may yet be sown.

Prick out young celery, sown in February, and sow fresh seed to succeed this; shading the bed in very hot days.

You may still sow a few carrots and parsneps, and also sweet herbs.

Plant mint, baum, penny-royal, and camomile, tansey, and tarragon.

Thyme, hyssop, sage, savory, and marjorum, will grow well now from slips; as also, rue, rosemary, lavender, lavender-cotton, southernwood and wormwood from cuttings.

Sow turneps, if required, and hoe those sown last month.

Sow scorzonera and falfasy, for a principal crop.

Purslane may now be sown any where.

Potatoes may still be planted.

Prepare dung for ridges of melons and cucumbers.

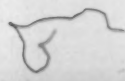
Third Week.

Plant out your melon plants on the ridges.

Plant kidney beans for a principal crop.

Sow a little carrot seed for a succession.

Fourth



Fourth Week.

Plant our cauliflower plants for good, that were raised this spring.

Examine your artichokes, and draw out all the young plants which have been produced since the stocks were slipt, or they will rob the old roots of their nourishment. The best of these young plants may be planted, to repair a young plantation.

Kill snails and slugs, and keep down the weeds.

Fruit-Garden.**A P R I L.**

You may still plant apples, pears, plumbs, and cherries, in the beginning of this month, watering them once a week.

Remove uselefs shoots from the vines, and stake vines in vine-yards.

Take away all uselefs shoots from apricot, peach, and nectarine trees.

Grafting may still be done, if required.

Keep your strawberries free from runners, and water them in dry weather, especially when in bloom.

About the middle of this month, carefully uncover the fig-trees screened from the frost in winter.

Towards the end of this month, thin the fruit of your apricot-trees.

Water

Water the branches of young fruit trees in dryweather, if you perceive their leaves to curl; and where you find them infested with insects, wash them with water in which tobacco stalks have been steeped.

Flower-Garden.

A P R I L.

A slight hot bed should now be made to prick out some of the more hardy kinds of annuals upon, when large enough to remove; such as marvel of Peru, China-asters, balsams, India-pinks, ten-week stocks, French and African marigolds, xeranthemums, &c.

All the seeds of the above may now be sown, in a moderate hot-bed.

The following may still be sown; convolvulus major and minor, Tangier and sweet scented peas, nasturtium, lupines, larkspur, flos-adonis, sweet sultan, candy-rust, dwarf lychnis, Lobel's catchfly, Venus's navelwort and looking-glass, snails, catapillars, locusses, dwarf and large annual sunflowers, lavateras, oriental mallow, and the large double poppy. Water them before and after they are come up, occasionally, and thin them where they rise too thick, by taking away the weakest plants.

Protect the bloom of hyacinths, tulips, ranunculuses and anemonies from too much heat, heavy rains and high winds.

Support

Support carnation stalks.

The following may still be planted, if taken up with balls of earth carefully; golden-rods, Michaelmas daisies, perennial asters and perennial sun-flowers, Canterbury bells, columbines, Greek valerian and scabiuses, campanulas, catchfly, rose-campion, rockets, lychnises, batchelors buttons; sweet-williams, pinks, carnations, polyanthus, double daisies, double camomile, thrift, London-pride, gentianellas and the like.

Now sow such perennial and biennial flowers as are intended to be sown this season: such as wall-flowers, stocks, sweet-williams, columbines, Canterbury bells, pyramidal campanulas, tree-primrose, Greek valerian, hollyhocks, French honey-suckles, single catchfly, rose-campion, scarlet lychnis, and some others. Also carnations and pinks, but these must be sown early in the month. The beds where these seeds are sown, must be watered in dry weather.

Auriculas in bloom must be protected from rain and wind; and shaded.

This is the time to take off the suckers from auriculas, and to plant them.

Shade seedling auriculas and polyanthus.

Such evergreens and flowering shrubs as have not begun to shoot, may still be planted early in the month; provided they are watered twice a week.

Box and thrift edgings may yet be made.

Lay

✱ Lay down your gravel walks, and attend to your grass ones.

Stick your plants, remove straggling and broken shoots; clear away decayed leaves and litter, and keep down the weeds.

Green-house.

A P R I L.

Give your trees as much free air as possible, when the weather is any thing mild. Opening the windows an hour or two after sun-rising, and shutting them within an hour or less of the sun's setting.

Water them daily.

Remove decayed leaves, moss and litter.

Myrtles and other hardy plants, with naked or ragged heads should now be cut down; this done, cleanse them from filth, by washing the head and stem, and shift the earth on the top of the pots.

Inarch exoticks.

M A Y.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

Preserve an equal degree of heat in the melon-beds. The glasses must be covered every night

night with mats all this month ; but they must have two or three fingers breadth of air in the middle of the day in mild weather, and be shaded when too hot.

Finish making your ridges for melons to be planted under hand-glasses, and set the plants.

Cucumbers in frames will now be in high bearing, of course they must be often refreshed with moderate waterings ; and they must have plenty of air in warm days, and be shaded when the sun is too powerful.

Cucumbers may now be planted out under hand-glasses, or on a slight hot-bed within the ground. These will begin bearing the middle of June, and continue till cold weather. The long prickly and Turkey sort are best at this time.

Cucumber seed may even now be sown, and they will bear almost as soon.

Plant a full crop of kidney-beans to succeed those planted in April. The large Dutch, and the scarlet, are the best for this season.

Transplant lettuce sown the former month, and sow fresh seed every week ; also small sal-letting.

Spinage may yet be sown in an open situation. Do it every fortnight.

Sow more turneps. They will be fit to draw about the end of July, and continue a long time. Hoe and thin those sown last month.

Clear carrots and parsneps from weeds, and
thin

thin them. Carrot seed may still be sown, and will be ready to draw by the end of July.

Weed and thin the onion-beds, leaving the strongest plants.

Hoe scorzonera and salsafy, and sow some fresh seed for the winter crop. They will come in at Michaelmas.

Transplant cabbage and savoy plants for Michaelmas and winter use.

Draw the earth about the stems of early cabbages, which will begin to turn in about the latter end of this month. But they may be assisted by tying the leaves together.

Look over the early cauliflowers often, and as soon as the flowers appear, screen them from the sun and wet, by breaking down the inner leaves upon them. Water them in dry weather.

Sow a little brocoli seed, purple and white. These will yield heads before Christmas.

Sow brown cole for the use of the table in February and March. The plants will be large enough to plant out the third or fourth week of June.

Continue putting in peas and beans once a fortnight.

Sow endive for an early crop.

Parsley may still be sown in a shady place.

Sow more purslane to succeed that sown in April.

If wanted, sow coriander or chervil.

You

You may still propagate sweet herbs by slips or cuttings.

Support such plants as are left for seed with sticks, as onions, cabbages, carrots, parsneps, favoy, brocoli, and leeks.

Radish seed may still be sown, if watered.

Prick out cellery plants sown in March and April.

Look over the artichokes again; pull up all the plants produced since the old stocks were slipped, and cut off the small fruit produced from the sides of the stems, close to the leaves.

Second Week.

Sow favoy seed. These may be planted out in July or August; will cabbage in December, and continue good till March.

Transplant radishes for seed. Those with long roots and short tops.

Sow celery. This will be fit to put in trenches in August and September, and will be fit for use about Christmas.

Third Week.

Sow cucumbers in the natural ground for pickling. For want of room, sow them between cauliflowers.

Sow purple and white brocoli, to serve the table in February and March.

Fourth

Fourth Week.

Plant out capsicums, sown in March and April, for pickling.

Some cauliflower seed. They will yield their flowers in October, November, and longer.

Sow endive. This will not run.

Keep down the weeds. Do not suffer them to seed, neither in the garden, nor on the dunghill.

Fruit-Garden.**M A Y.**

Train the shoots of the wall-trees, cutting off useless ones, and laying the young ones.

Thin apricots, peaches, and nectarines, where the fruit is set too thick.

If the weather is dry, water the strawberry-beds three times a week.

Take off from those trees that were budded last summer, all shoots that rise from the stock, besides the bud.

At the end of this month, if the graft, and the stock of grafted trees are well united, remove the clay and the bandages, but protect the young shoots from the wind, by sticking them.

Keep the borders of fruit-trees clear from weeds; and wash the branches of such as are infested with insects, and have curled leaves, with

(31)
with tobacco dust; pull off the shrivelled leaves, and occasionally water the branches.

Look after the snails early in a morning, and in the evening, especially after warm showers.

Flower-Garden.

M. A. Y.

First Week.

Take up hyacinth-roots past flowering, and lay them sideways on the ground again, covered with light earth (their leaves out) to swell and harden.

Shade tulips, ranunculuses, anemonies, and other choice flowers in bloom, from the full sun.

Remove pots of seedling flowers into the shade, and keep them there.

Ten-week stock, China aster, and India pink seed may still be sown, as also all the hardy annuals, to succeed those sown the former month.

Annuals beginning to climb, should now be sticked.

Attend to your auriculas in pots.

Plant slips of double wall-flowers.

Plant tuberosc roots to blow in autumn; and plunge them in a hot-bed.

Stocks, wall-flowers, sweet-williams, columbines, carnations, pinks, scabiouses, Canterbury
bury

bury bells, holly-hocks, French honeysuckles, may still be sown, to flower next year.

Stick such plants as need support.

Second Week.

Assist your carnations in pots with fresh earth, and pull off the pods from the sides of the stalks, that the top one may blow large.

Coxcombs, tricolors, balsams, globes and other curious annuals must be removed again into a new hot-bed.

African and French marigolds, chrysanthemums, marvel of Peru, China-aster, India-pink, ten week stock, common balsams, capsicums, mignonette, perficarias, tree and purple amaranthus, scabiouses, egg-plant and love-apples may now be planted out into the natural ground, and will flower in two months. Mix the different sorts in a proper manner, that there may be a variety in every part.

Third Week.

Take up spring crocus roots, and snow-drops as their leaves decay. Also colehicums, the autumnal crocus and yellow annual narcissus, to be planted again in August.

Perennial fibrous-rooted plants may now be propagated by cuttings, as the double scarlet lychnis, double sweet-williams, campanulas, lychnidea, double rockets, the late flowering asters, flarwort, and many others.

Fourth

Fourth Week.

Take the seed-pods off the tulips, that they may not injure the roots, and take up the roots as the leaves decay.

Transplant biennial and perennial plants sowed in March, as wall-flowers, stocks, columbines, sweet-williams, single scarlet lychnis, rose-campion, catchfly, pyramidal campanulas, Canterbury bells, Greek valerian, tree-primrose, fox gloves, French honey-suckles, holly hocks, and such others as were sown early in the spring.

Guernsey lillies may now be transplanted, or transported.

Keep down the weeds as they appear, and clean your gravel walks.

Green-house.**M A Y.**

In the first and second week bring all the hardy plants into the open air, such as myrtles, oleanders, geraneums, winter-cherry, tree-wormwood, Indian bay, olives, large magnolia, candy-tuft tree, shrubby aster, jasmynes, cistusses, double Indian nasturtiums, and the like.

About the last week, orange, lemon, citron, and other tender trees may be brought out.

This

This is the time to shift plants into larger pots.

Open the windows and door, every mild day, to their extent, and towards the middle of the month, if warm, open them also at nights.

Remember to water as wanted.

Myrtles, pomegranates, jasmynes, passion-flowers, oleanders, and many other of the shrubby kinds may now be propagated by layers.

Orange and lemon-trees may still be in-arched.

Aloes, Indian figs, and other succulent plants should now be cleaned and brought out.

J U N E.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

Shade your melon plants in the middle of the day, and give them a large share of fresh air, and let those under hand-glasses have full liberty to run out; and put on your paper frames.

Let the cucumbers planted under hand-glasses freely run from under them.

Thin such cucumber plants as were sown last month, and you may still sow fresh seed. The plants

plants from this sowing, will come into bearing about the beginning of August, and will yield fruit great part of September.

Transplant cellery of the first sowing for blanching.

Transplant lettuces sown in May, and sow fresh seed to supply the table in August and September.

Sow small sallering and radishes once a week.

Clear and thin carrots and parsneps.

Clear and thin crops of onions.

Plant another crop of kidney beans. (The scarlet and white Dutch.) These will bear in August, and continue till October.

Earth up the kidney beans sown last month, and stick them.

Marrow-fat and hot-spur peas; white blossomed and mazagan beans may still be sown, and will yield a crop at Michaelmas. If the weather be dry, soak the seed eight or ten hours in soft water.

Now is the time to plant a full crop of savoys and cabbages for winter service. If straitened for room, they may be planted between rows of forward beans, or early cauliflowers.

Plant out borage, burnet, clary, marigold, and such like herbs as were sown in spring.

Slips of sage, cutting of thyme, savory, hyssop, lavender, rue, rosemary, southernwood and such like, will now take root tolerably well.

Gather

Gather mint for drying and distilling; also lavender, sage, and such like plants as are now in flower.

Plant out cardoons for blanching.

Asparagus beds planted in March, should now be cleaned from weeds.

Second Week.

Sow a full crop of turneps for autumn use.

Prick out young brocoli, sown in May, and sow fresh seeds to supply the table the end of February and March next.

Third Week.

Transplant endive for blanching.

Sow more lettuce seed.

Prick out brown cole or bore cole plants, sown in April, or the beginning of last month.

Fourth Week.

Prick out cauliflowers sown last month.

Transplant leeks.

Plant another crop of kidney-beans.

Plant out from the seed-beds, young thyme, savoy, marjorum and hyssop.

Gather up snails, morning and evening, and after showers, and keep down such weeds as are now seedling.

Fruit.

Fruit-Garden.

J U N E.

If not done before, remove all luxuriant branches from apricot, peach, nectarine and other wall trees, and thin the wall fruit.

Water new planted trees, and see that their roots are firm in the ground.

Water strawberries in dry weather.

Hang nets before your cherry-trees.

Stir the earth about the roots of trees.

Stone-fruit may be budded or inoculated in the third or fourth week.

In the fourth week new plantations of strawberries may be made.

Look carefully after snails and other vermin, and keep down the weeds.

Flower-Garden.

J U N E.

Now plant out in a showery time, all the hardier annuals into different parts of the garden, where they are to remain, viz. French and African marigolds, chrysanthemums, perficarias, tree and purple amaranthusses, scabieuses, egg-plant, stramonium, palmachrist, love-apple, and tobacco-plant; also, marvel of Peru,

Peru, balsams, capficums, China asters, Indian pinks, ten-week stocks, larve convolvulus, &c.

Water frequently, and give air to such curious annuals as are under frames.

Take up your tulips, if their leaves are decaying.

Take up also, where intended, the roots of crown imperials, narcissuses, jonquils, fritellarias, snow-drops, spring-crocus, and other bulbous roots whose leaves are decaying.

This is the time to transplant bulbous roots that have done blowing, and whose leaves are decaying.

Take up in a dry day, ranunculus and anemony roots, as soon as their leaves begin to wither.

Take up the choice hyacinths, laid side-ways, last month.

Transplant cyclamens, and all such bulbous roots as blow in autumn; viz. colchicums, crocusses, narcissuses and hyacinths, if their leaves wither.

Perennial fibrous-rooted plants, as double sweet-williams, double scarlet lychnis, lychnideas, &c. may now be increased by cuttings.

Transplant from the seed-bed, wall-flowers, stocks, sweet-williams and columbines, sown in March or April.

Transplant hollyhocks, tree-primrose, and fox-gloves sown in spring; also Canterbury-bells, Greek velarian, single rose-campion, rockets,

rockets, scarlet lychnis, and such other perennials as were sown two or three months since.

Assist your carnations in blowing, by opening the pods a little way.

Cut off all broken and decayed shoots from your flowers, and cut down the stems of perennials past flowering.

Clean your borders and shrubberies, and keep down the weeds.

Third and Fourth Week.

Begin to lay carnations. This work may be continued as the plants are fit, till the end of next month.

Double sweet-williams and pinks may now be increased by layers.

Carnations and pinks raised this year from seed, should be removed into a nursery-bed.

Clip your box edgings.

Green-House.

JUNE.

Bring out all such plants as are still remaining in the house, clear them from dead leaves, and give them a little fresh earth.

Shift such plants, as are in want of it, into larger pots.

Plant cuttings of geraniums.

Oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranets, and the curious jasmines may still be increased by inarching.

Myrtles, jasmines, pomegranates, granadilles, oleanders, and such like shrubs may be propagated by layers.

Exotic plants raised this year from seed, should now be transplanted into larger pots, and plunged into a moderate hot bed.

About the end of this month, cuttings of myrtle will take root.

Remember to water where necessary.

J U L Y.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

Plant out a principal crop of favoys and winter cabbages to supply the table in autumn and winter.

Transplant also a full crop of brocoli, and sow fresh seed for the use in April and May next.

Plant out endive for autumn use, and sow some fresh seed for the principal winter crop.

Plant a crop of kidney beans for the table all September: soak them first, if the ground be dry.

Cauliflower plants sown in May, must now be planted out where they are to remain. These will supply the house in October and November.

Continue sowing cresses, mustard and radishes

Trench a good crop of winter cellery.

Hoe

Hoe the turneps sown in June, and sow the last crop for spring use.

Transplant lettuce sown last month.

Pull up garlick and chalots, when the leaves begin to wither.

Attend to your melons and cucumbers.

Gather seeds of all sorts as they ripen.

Transplant leeks.

Gather herbs to dry and distill.

Repair the young asparagus beds with fresh plants.

Clear your ground of the rubbish.

Third Week.

Sow endive again; that there may be no want in winter: this will continue till April.

Sow more lettuce seed: this, the last sowing, will furnish the table all September, and great part of October.

Now is the very best time to sow the turnep-radish for October use.

Fourth Week.

Sow some onions to stand the winter, and draw, in March and April.

Sow a bed or two of carrots, to draw the beginning of April.

Common radishes sown now, will be fit to draw the beginning of September.

Sow coleworts for spring use.

Take up onions, when their leaves wither.
Sow your spinage for winter.

Fruit-Garden.

JULY.

Vines should be cleared again of all luxuriant shoots.

Hang up phials with sweet water to destroy wasps.

Bud apricots, peaches, nectarines, plumbs, cherries, and pears.

Continue to destroy snails.

Flower-Garden.

JULY.

Bring out cockscombs, tricolors, double balsams, and other curious annuals from their frames.

Transplant annuals from the seed or nursery beds, if any remain.

To preserve carnations longer in beauty, they should be sheltered from wet, and the mid day sun.

Continue to lay carnations and double sweet-williams, and the last week of this month, transplant such layers as were laid in June.

Where it was not done last month, transplant perennials sown in March and April.

Clear

Clear your auriculas in pots of dead leaves and weeds, and water them often.

Transplant seedling auriculas and polyanthuses.

Take up bulbous roots, and divest them of their off-sets.

Double scarlet lychnis and double sweet-williams, may still be propagated by cuttings.

Trim your hedges early this month.

Gather seeds as they ripen.

Cut down the stems of such plants as have done flowering, and tie up others that need it.

If you sow some annuals at the end of this month; as, sweet-scented peas, sweet fulmar, anastatica, some sorts of orobus, larkspur, annual stock, Venus's navelwort, chrysanthemum, jaceas, and some others in warm borders, and they should stand the winter, they will flower earlier, larger, and in greater plenty, than if sown in the spring. If the winter be severe, continue to shelter them.

Clean your borders and shrubberies.

Green-House.

JULY.

Water the orange and lemon-trees often; and thin their fruit.

Myrtles, geraniums, African fages, cistuses, and many other such exotics may be propagated by cuttings.

AUGUST.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

Sow a full crop of prickly seeded spinage for the winter.

Plant out a second crop of brocoli.

Transplant favoys, to come in after Christmas.

Sow some spring onions, if not done before, and also some Welch onions, lest the others should die by the frost.

Carrot-seed may be sown now, if omitted last month. These will come in spring.

Radish-seed may still be sown, to draw the end of next month.

Clear asparagus-beds planted last March or April, and clean the seedling beds.

Transplant more cellery, and earth up such as need it.

Take off the heads or suckers springing from the sides of artichokes, planted last March.

Continue to sow small fallering.

Sow lettuce to supply the table in October and November, and transplant some of those sown last month for autumn use.

Transplant another parcel of endive, and tie up that planted out in June.

Take up onions, garlick and chalots, if their leaves begin to wither.

› Gather

Gather herbs for distilling and drying.

Thin coleworts in the seed-bed, and transplant what you draw.

Aromatic plants, as sage, rosemary, &c. will still grow from slips or cuttings.

Gather seeds as they ripen.

Protect ripening melons from much wet.

Cucumbers for pickling must be well watered.

Cut down the decayed flower-stems of aromatic plants, as hyssop, savory, lavender, &c.

Second Week.

Sow early cabbage-seed, (the Yorkshire or early Battersea) not later than the 12th day of this month.

Third Week.

Sow cauliflower seed, between the 16th and 24th of the month, for an early crop next summer. If plants from this sowing are placed under a south wall, they may stand the winter uncovered; but not else.

Sow more lettuce-seed, between the 18th and 24th, to supply the table in April and May next. The brown Dutch and common cabbage, if planted in frames and well managed, will cabbage by January and February.

Fourth Week.

Sow more cauliflower seed. This is the principal crop, and will not do without covering.

Chervil, angelica, scurvy-grass, fennel, cornsallet, and some others, should be sown now: they often fail if sown in the spring.

Hoe the spinage sown last month.

Fruit-Garden.**AUGUST.**

Clear the vines again of useless shoots.

Nail your wall-trees; and take off the forward shoots, that the fruit may have the sun.

Loosen the bandages of trees that have been budded three weeks or a month.

Budding may still be done, the first week of this month.

Defend your choice wall-fruit from insects and birds.

Flower-Garden.**AUGUST.**

Now plant the autumnal flowering bulbs, taken up last May.

Clean, stick and water well annual plants in pots.

Water

Water often perennials in pots, cut down the flower-stems of those that have done blowing, and give them a little fresh earth.

The middle of this month is the time to increase many of the double fibrous-rooted plants, by slipping and parting the roots: such as the double scarlet-lychnis, double rocket, double rose-campion and catchfly, double ragged-robin and batchelor's button.

Auriculas should now be shifted into fresh earth.

Prick out seedling auriculas and polyanthus, if omitted last month.

This is a good time to sow auricula and polyanthus seed.

Plant out carnation layers, that have been laid five or six weeks, and also sweet-william layers; even the first week of this month is now too late to lay either of these down.

Crown imperial roots, martagons and red-lillies may still be removed.

Remove white lillies, if there stalks are decayed.

Sow anemone, ranunculus and spring cyclamen seed.

Remove the roots of bulbous and Persian iris, if omitted last month. Those of narcissuses, spring crocusses, jonquils and fritillarias may still be removed. This should be done as the leaves fade, and the off-sets should be taken off and re-planted.

Transplant into nursery-beds such seedling
walls, stocks, sweet-williams, columbines,
scabioufes, and other perennials as remain in
the seed-bed.

Hedges of all sorts should now be clipped,
also box and thrift edgings.

Gather flower seeds as they ripen.

At the end of the month sow seeds of bul-
bous flower roots, as tulips, hyacinths, nar-
cissuses, irises, crocusses, crown-imperials,
fritillarias, lillies, martagons, &c.

Several kinds of annuals may be now sown on
warm borders, to flower early, as the sweet-
pea, Venus's navelwort, dwarf annual stock,
Lobel's catchfly, chrysanthemums, sweet-ful-
tan, adonis, Indian scabious, &c. and most
sorts of umbelliferous plants.

Clean your borders well.

Green-House.

AUGUST.

Shift such shrubs and succulent plants as are
in want of larger pots.

Aloes may now be propagated by slips or
off-sets.

Don't let your plants want water.

This is the only season to inoculate orange-
trees.

Give the orange-trees some fresh earth.

SEPTEMBER.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

This is the season to make mushroom beds.

Transplant your crop of brocoli where it is to stand.

Earth up cellery planted last month.

Tie up endive for blanching, and plant out some for winter use.

Prepare cardoons for blanching.

Clear and thin the spinage sown last month.

Weed carefully such onions that were sown last month.

Hoe the turneps sown last month.

Continue to sow small salerling.

Second Week.

Plant out some of the forwardest of the cole-worts sown the end of July; for spring use.

Take up the plants of sweet herbs raised from cuttings in April last, and plant them where they are to remain.

Third Week.

Sow some lettuce seed of different sorts, to plant in frames in October.

Plant out the cauliflowers sown last month.

Cabbage

Cabbage-plants sown last month, should be now pricked out.

Plant out a late crop of celeriac for spring use.

Fourth Week.

Lettuces sown the middle or end of last month, should be planted out in warm borders to remain till spring; but to have plenty in December and January, some should be planted out under frames.

Cauliflowers planted out in July, will now begin to flower: encourage them by earthing them up, and watering them; if the weather be dry, these will produce large heads in October and November.

Plant out endive in a warm border for blanching in February.

Cut down the haulm of asparagus, clean the beds, and dung them where necessary.

Put in some peas and beans (the mazagan) in warm borders, for an early crop.

Carrot-seed may be sown on a warm border. If they out-live the winter, they will supply the table five or six weeks before the spring crop.

Gather seeds as they ripen.

Fruit-Garden.

SEPTEMBER.

Now begin to gather your apples and pears. All fruit for keeping should hang their full time,

time, when they begin to drop, they should be gathered.

The middle of this month is the time to plant strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants, if the weather be moist; if not, defer it till next month. Gooseberries and currants will make better plants from cuttings, than from suckers.

Prepare your ground where you design to plant fruit-trees, that it may lie to mellow.

Guard your fruit against birds and wasps.

Flower-Garden.

SEPTEMBER.

Dig the flower beds, and add some fresh earth and very rotten dung to them.

Transplant the remainder of the carnation layers.

Protect your auriculas from wet.

Auricula seed may still be sown.

Anemomy and ranunculas seed, tulips, hyacinth, and the seeds of other bulbs and fritillarias may still be sown.

Now is the time to plant box edgings.

This is the time to slip and plant out many kinds of fibrous-rooted plants, to encrease them, as rose-campion, scarlet lychnis, catchfly and campanulas; also daisies, polyanthus, camomile, thrift, gentianelli, saxifrage, and London-pride; also double rockers, double batchelor's-

batchelor's-buttons, double feverfew, pionies, flag-irises, monkhood, &c.

Finish clipping.

Fourth Week.

Plant your anemony and ranunculus roots.

Plant also choice hyacinths and tulip roots.

Carnations, pinks, sweet williams, seedling walls, stocks and columbines may be transplanted.

Most of the hardy shrubs and trees may now be planted, if well watered.

Cut down the decayed stalks of flowers.

Green-house.

SEPTEMBER.

If the nights prove cold at the end of the month, orange, lemon, and other tender plants should be removed to their winter quarters; but keep the windows open all night, and water the plants occasionally.

OCTOBER.

Kitchen-Garden.

First Week.

If beans and peas are not put in the end of last month, do it now.

Cauliflowers planted in frames, must be uncovered night and day the greater part of this month,

month, unless the weather be very wet and cold.

Earth up your brocoli plants.

Clear winter spinage from weeds.

Continue every week to tye up endive for blanching.

Weed the beds of sweet herbs, and give them their winter dressing.

Earth up cellery as it advances in height.

Earth up, also, cardoons.

Continue to sow small falleting under frames.

Sow a little radish seed, to draw early in the spring.

Dung and trench your spare ground.

Third Week.

Transplant lettuces sown the middle of September into places where they are to remain.

Plant out a few early cabbages to remain.

Fourth Week.

Transplant some of the best cauliflowers, to remain; either under frames or otherwise.

If young mint is required, prepare a slight hot-bed for some.

If asparagus is wanted in December or January, prepare a hot-bed for it.

Mushroombeds must now be carefully guarded from wet and frost.

Spread dung over the seedling asparagus plants.

Fruit=

Fruit-Garden.**OCTOBER.**

Winter pears and apples should in general be gathered.

Cuttings and plants of gooseberries and currants may yet be planted.

Plantations of strawberries may yet be made.

This is a good season to plant raspberries.

Fourth Week.

The time to prune and nail, also to plant wall-trees or espaliers.

Dress the strawberry beds.

Flower-Garden.**OCTOBER.**

Such flower roots as were not planted out last month, may be planted now.

Plant crocuses and snow-drops taken up in summer.

Plant the roots of narcissuses, jonquils, the bulbous and Persian-irises, fritillarias and such other bulbous roots as were taken up when their leaves were decayed; also crown imperial roots, maragons, orange lillies.

Prune roses, honeysuckles, and all other flowering shrubs with a knife.

This

This is the time to plant out roses, gelde-roses, honeysuckles, laburnums, syringas, althæa-frutex, jasmines, privets, double bramble, flowering raspberry, double blossomed cherry, bladdered senna, scorpion senna, spirea-frutex, hypericum-frutex, double-flowering peach, almonds, mezerions, cornelian-cherry, double hawthorn, and all other hardy shrubs.

Evergreens of most sorts; particularly the strawberry-tree, arbutus, and Portugal laurel, laurustinus, pyracanthas, phyllyreas, alaternus, bays, cistuses, evergreen oaks, hollies and magnolias may now be planted.

Pines, firs, cedars, junipers, and cypress may now be planted.

Towards the end of this month, all forest-trees may be removed.

Hardy trees and shrubs may any time this month be propagated by layers.

Phillyreas, laurustinus, alaternuses, may be encreased now by layers, but the best time is in May and June.

Transplant all layers of trees laid last year.

Transplant suckers of roses, lilacs, &c.

Plant cuttings, the summer shoots of honeysuckles, laurels, and other hardy shrubs, and trees. These cuttings will be well rooted by September or October next.

Remove boxes of seedling flowers to a warm situation.

Trim evergreens with a knife.

Plant box and thrift, if wanted.

Green-house.**OCTOBER.**

If not done, remove orange-trees and such like into the green house, but clean them first.

About the end of the month, take in myrtles, geraniums, and other green-house plants: but give them all air in mild weather.

N O V E M B E R.**Kitchen-Garden.***First Week.*

Plant some beans to succeed those planted at Michaelmas.

Sow also some early hotspur peas.

Continue to sow small fallowing every ten or twelve days, under a frame, on a slight hot-bed.

Give lettuce-plants under frames, the free air every mild day.

Earth up cellery in mild dry weather.

Tye up endive in a dry day.

Earth up cardoons, as they want it.

Give the cauliflowers free air in mild days, and where none were planted under glasses last month, it may be done now.

Take up your parsneps and carrots.

Take up also potatoes.

Manure

Manure your spare ground.
Weed the spring onions.

Second Week.

Cut down the leaves of artichoakes, and earth up the plants.

Third Week.

Sow a little carrot seed in a warm place : it may succeed.

Hot-beds should be well attended this month

Fruit-Garden.

NOVEMBER.

Prune and nail your vines.

Prune and nail apricots, peaches and nectarines. These may be transplanted yet, if wanted.

Prune apples, pears, plumbs, and cherries. These also may be transplanted.

Pull off the late fruit from the fig-trees, and nail the branches, but don't prune them till February or March.

Prune gooseberries and raspberries.

Plant gooseberries, currants, filberd, hazelnuts, chefnuts, and walnuts.

Plant also mulberries, medlers, and quinces.

Prune standard apple and pear trees.

Strawberry beds may still be made.

Flower-

Flower-Garden.

NOVEMBER.

First and Second Week.

All bulbous-rooted flowers should be planted now.

Clear away all dead annuals.

Many perennials may still be planted, as the double lychnis, rose-campion and rocket; the catchfly, campanula, bachelor's-buttons and the like; also sweet-williams, stocks, columbines, Canterbury bells, trees-primrose, Greek valerian, honesty; also perennial-sunflower, golden-rod, perennial asters, hollyhocks, French honeysuckles, monkshood, pionies, thrift, London-pride, gentianella, double daisies, polyanthus, primroses, with many others.

You may still plant tulips, ranunculuses and anemonies, but not later than this.

Crocusses, narcissus and jonquils, may yet be planted, and it is now time that all these sorts of roots were in the ground.

You may still transplant flowering shrubs and trees.

Cover the roots of new planted trees with dung.

Pole and roll the grass walks well; and if you break up your gravel walks, this is the time.

Shelter

Shelter beds of hyacinths, tulips, ranunculuses and anemones in bad weather.

Break up and turn your heaps of compost.

Green-House.

NOVEMBER.

Look over the plants every day to see which want water, pick off the dead leaves, and give the plants air in the middle of mild days.

DECEMBER.

Kitchen-Garden.

Take up cabbages and savoys designed for seed; hang them up by their stalks in a dry room, and plant them again twelve days hence.

Pick off all decayed leaves from the cauliflowers under frames, and take off the glasses in mild dry days.

Uncover the lettuce in dry mild weather.

Sow a little lettuce seed in a warm South border, twice this month.

Continue to sow small salletting every ten or fourteen days under a frame.

Any time this month, in dry weather, sow a little radish seed for spring use; when up, if the weather be severe, cover them with fern or long litter; the short-topped or London radish is the best.

Sow more peas and beans (the Sandwich and Toker) this month to succeed the last.

In

In a dry day, earth up cellery as it wants it, and cardoons, and tie up endive.

Keep the frost and wet from the mushroom-beds.

Plant asparagus in the hot-beds.

Dig, trench, and manure your spare ground.

Pick snails out of the holes of old walls, from under pales, hedges, broken pots or other rubbish, and from behind stems and branches of fruit-trees.

Fruit-Garden.

DECEMBER.

Cut out the dead branches from all the trees.

Such fruit and other trees omitted to be pruned or planted last month, may be done this.

Examine the fruit laid up in the house, twice a week, pick out those beginning to rot, and in frosty weather cover the rest with clean straw a foot thick, and secure the windows.

Flower-Garden.

DECEMBER.

Protect your choice flowers, both plants and roots from frosts, great snows, and heavy rains, and also the seedling boxes.

Transplanting may still in open weather be continued, among the hardy kind of flowering shrubs and forest trees; but, their roots should be covered with dung.

Flowers

Flowers and hardy trees in pots should be plunged to the rims, in a dry warm spot of earth, to protect their roots from the frost.

This is the time to prune all sorts of forest-trees.

Also, to plant thorn or other hedges for fences, and lay down such as are naked at bottom.

At this leisure time, prepare compost, and make ready tallies to number flowers and seeds, when they are planted or sown in the spring.

Green-house.

DECEMBER.

Never omit giving the plants a large share of fresh air every sunny day in mild weather; open the windows at every favourable opportunity, but keep them close in frosty, foggy and wet days.

If sharp frosts, close up the windows and doors with mats.

Water the pots occasionally, the aloes and other succulent plants very seldom.

Keep the house free from decayed leaves.

NOTE.

In order to have a succession of flowers in bloom all the summer; sow the seeds of annuals at three different times. In September, February, and May.

That

That the curious in GARDENING may be able to procure a bloom all the year through, the following is a list of the general kinds of flowers, that blow in each month. It only requires, therefore, an attention in disposing them at first.

JANUARY.

FLOWERS.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| W inter aconites. | Periwinkles. |
| Christmas rose. | Yellow alpine alysson. |
| Single anemonies, in
warm situations. | |
| Blue and white winter
hyacinths. | S HRUBS. |
| Early starry ditto. | 1 Laurustinus, 2 sorts |
| Polyanthuses. | 1 Glastenbury thorn. |
| Primroses. | 1 Mezercon. |
| Single snow-drops. | 1 Spurge laurel. |
| Round leaved spring
cyclamen. | 1 Phillyrea. |
| Hearts-ease. | Pyracantha, in fruit |
| Bear's foot. | Strawberry-tree |
| Cypress narcissus. | 1 Alaternuses. |
| | St. Peter's wort, in
fruit. |

FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY.

FLOWERS.

1 Crocusses, *several*
sorts.

1 Great snow-drop.

1 Persian iris.

1 Hepaticas.

1 Single wall-flower.

1 Early tulips.

1 Fennel-leaved adonis.

Dwarf Venus navel-wort.

Eastern alyssum,
purple flowers,

1 Violets.

1 Blue mountain
saxifrage, &c.
and all the Flowers
that blow in Janu-
ary.

SHRUBS.

1 Spanish and Siberi-
an traveller's joy.

1 Mezereon, red and
white.

1 Blue-berried up-
right honeysuck-
les, &c.

and all those marked 1
in January.

MARCH.

FLOWERS.

1 Narcissus, *several*
sorts.

1 Double pilewort.

1 Daffodills, *several*
sorts.

1 Spring cyclamen.

1 Crown imperials.

1 Hyacinths, *various*
sorts.

Some anemonies.

Primroses.

1 Daisies.

1 Polyanthus.

1 Heart's-ease.

Alyssum, *two sorts.*

1 Auriculas.

1 Auriculas.

Perennial navelwort.

White sedum.

1 Venetian vetch.

Yellow star-flower.

Eastern lungwort.

Borage of Constantinople.

Spring colchium,
&c.*and all Flowers of February marked 1.*

SHRUBS.

Almond-trees.

1 Cherry-plum.

Cornelian cherry.

1 Scarlet flowering-maple.

Laurel bay.

Larch tree, &c.

and those marked 1 of February.

A P R I L.

FLOWERS.

1 Anemonies, *several sorts.*1 Ranunculuses, *ditto*

Tulips.

Hepaticas.

Jonquils.

Violets.

Great snow-drop.

Dwarf flag iris.

Wood anemomy.

1 Double ladies smock

1 Starry hyacinth.

Dogs tooth.

Fritillarias, *several sorts.*

Gentianella.

Persian lily.

Orchises, *sev. sorts.*

American lungwort

1 Lilly of the valley.

1 Periwinkle, *2 sorts, &c.**and all those of last month marked 1.*

SHRUBS.

1 Lilac, *sev. sorts.*

Persian

S H R U B S.

- Persian lilac.
 1 Laburnums.
 Double-flowered
 peach.
 Ditto pear.
 White and peach-
 coloured almonds.
 1 Cockspur hawthorn
 1 Dwarf almond, *sin-
 gle and double.*
 1 Early white and Ita-
 lian, honeysuckles.
 1 Yellow jasmine.
 1 Bird-cherry.

Laurustinus.

- Scorpion sena.
 1 Bladder sena.
 Dwarf cherry.
 Single virgin rose.
 Laurel.
 1 Pyracantha.
 Glastenbury thorn.
 1 Horse-chestnut.
 Spirea frutex.
 Upright and fly ho-
 neysuckles, &c.
*and all marked 1 in
 March.*

M A Y.

F L O W E R S.

- Late blowing tulips
 1 Pinks, *few. sorts.*
 1 Asphodel, white
 and yellow.
 Daisies.
 Chrysanthemum,
some sorts.
 1 Thrift.
 Garden valerian,
 red and white.
 1 Double catchfly.
 Veronica, *few. sorts*

London pride.

- 1 Spanish figwort.
 Geraniums, *several
 sorts.*
 Cistus, *ditto.*
 Armenian peren.
 poppy.
 1 Fiery lilly.
 Pionies, *few. sorts.*
 1 Columbines.
 Spiked monkshood.
 Fraxinella, *2 sorts.*
 Stocks.

Wall-

F L O W E R S.

- Wall-flowers.
 Orobis.
 Tragacantha.
 Yellow asphodel lilly
 Lady's mantle,
 Tuberoſe iriſes.
 1 Dwarf annual ſtock
 Lady's ſlipper.
 Welch poppy.
 Bird's eye.
 Orchifeſ.
 Heart's-eaſe.
 Double white nar-
 ciſſus.
 Double rockets.
 1 Martagons.
 Bulbous and flag-
 leaved iriſes.
 1 Spiderwort.
 Noli me tangere.
 Spotted lungwort.
 Gelder-roſe.
 Great gentian.
 Greater navelwort.
 Greek valerian, 2
ſorts.
 Double mountain
 ranunculus.
 1 Double ragged
 robin.
 Double feverfew.

1 Fox glove, *ſeveral*
ſorts.

Double ſaxifrage.

Honeſty.

Upright ſpeedwell.

1 Scabiouſes.

Conſtantinople bo-
 rage.

Annual adoniſ, &c.

1 Rockets, *ſev. ſorts.*
and all thoſe marked
1 of laſt month.

S H R U B S.

Jeruſalem ſage, *ſev*
veral ſorts.

Common honey-
 ſuckles.

Three-thorned aca-
 cia.

Double flowering
 hawthorn.

Cinquefoil ſhrub.

1 Portugal laurel.

1 Scarlethorſecheſnut

1 Ciſtus, *ſeveral ſorts.*

Canterbury myrtle.

Services, *ſev. ſorts.*

Privet.

Common broom, &c
and all thoſe marked 1,
of laſt month.

J U N E.

J U N E.

F L O W E R S.

- 1 Larkspur.
- 1 Lilly, white, orange and red-day.
- 1 Everlasting pea.
- 1 Canada golden rod.
- Yellow and blue aconite.
- Horned poppies, *several sorts.*
- 1 Scarlet lychnis.
- 1 Rose campion.
- 1 Sweet fultan.
- 1 Xeranthemums.
- 1 Acanthus, *3 sorts.*
- Snap dragons.
- 1 Tree primrose.
- 1 African marigold, *3 sorts.*
- 1 Chrysanthemums.
- Lychnises.
- Gentianella.
- White wall-flower, *2 sorts.*
- French honey-suckles, white and red,
- 1 Venus navelwort.

Flos-adonis.

- 1 Venus looking-glass.
- 1 Sweet-Williams, *2 sorts.*
- Lobels catchfly.
- 1 Valerian, *3 sorts.*
- Oriental ox-eye, Yellow, & white.
- Batchelor's button, double and single.
- 1 Passion flower.
- 1 Poppies, *sev. sorts.*
- Portugal fig-wort.
- Candy tuft.
- Periwinkles.
- 1 Capsicum.
- St. Peter's wort.
- 1 Lavatera.
- 1 Sun flowers.
- 1 Lupines.
- 1 Globe thistle.
- 1 Pyramidal campanula.
- Purple ragwort.
- Oriental mallow.
- Yellow & red adonis.
- and all marked 1 of last month.*

S H R U B S.

SHRUBS.

- Syringa.
 1 Bladder senna, *several sorts.*
 1 Pomegranate, double and single.
 1 Spanish broom.
 1 Broad leaved, yellow jasmine.
 1 White jasmine.
 1 Roses.

Shrubby althæa, 2 *sorts.*

1 Honeysuckles, *several sorts.*

Shrubby St. John's wort.

Tulip tree.

Double sweet-briar, &c.

and all marked 1 of last month.

J U L Y.

FLOWERS.

- Carnations.
 Pinks.
 Single and double ragged robin.
 Dwarf annual stock.
 1 Sweet scented peas.
 1 Tangier ditto.
 Scarlet martagon.
 White hellebore.
 Blue and white aconite.
 1 Indian scabious.
 Sea holly, 4 or 5 *sorts.*
 Peach leaved campanula.

Double feverfew.

1 Annual stocks.

1 Amaranthuses.

1 Hollyhocks.

1 Balsams.

1 Marvel of Peru.

1 China pink.

Clove gilliflowers.

Convolvulus, *several sorts.*

Swallow wort.

Indian pink.

Scarlet beans.

1 Spiderwort.

1 Nasturtiums, &c.

and all those marked 1 of last month.

SHRUBS.

SHRUBS.

- 1 Trumpet flower.
- 1 Cistuses.
- 1 Althæa frutex.
- 1 Spiræa.
- 1 Lucca broom.
- 1 Musk rose.

Privet.

Portugal laurel.

Candleberry myrtle, &c.

and all those marked
1 of last month.

AUGUST.

FLOWERS.

- 1 Passion flower.
- Some carnations.*
- Painted lady-pink.
- 1 Old-man's-head pink.
- 1 Startwort, *sew. sorts.*
- Golden rods.
- Cardinals flower, scarlet blue.
- 1 Campanula, *several sorts.*
- Autumnal cyclamens.
- 1 Convolvulus major *several sorts.*
- Flos-adonis.
- 1 Venus-looking-glass
- 1 Venus navelwort.
- 1 Marigolds.

- 1 Sweet sultans.
- 1 Candy rust.
- Everlasting pea.
- 1 Sun-flowers.
- 1 Lychnises.
- 1 Chrysanthemums.
- 1 Xeranthemums.
- Autumnal hyacinth
- 1 Lupines.
- 1 Perficaria.
- Limoniums.
- 1 Capsicum.
- Hawkweed, &c.
- and all marked 1 of
last month.

SHRUBS.

- 1 White jasmine.
- 1 Scorpion fena.
- Shrubby althæa.
- 1 Honey-

- SHRUBS.**
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Honeyfuckles. | 1 Spanish broom. |
| Magnolia. | 1 Pomegranates, &c. |
| Traveller's joy. | and all marked 1 of |
| 1 Bladder fena. | last month. |

SEPTEMBER.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| FLOWERS. | SHRUBS. |
| Annual stocks. | Lavatera. |
| Marvel of Peru. | Heart's-ease. |
| 1 Scabiouses. | Red valerian. |
| Balsams. | 1 Large blue aconite. |
| 1 China pink. | Nasturtiums, &c. |
| Hollyhocks. | and all marked 1 of |
| Larkspurs. | last month. |
| 1 Sweet scented pea. | |
| Tangier ditto. | 1 Althæa frutex. |
| Autumnal crocusses | 1 Monthly rose. |
| Asters, several sorts. | 1 Musk rose. |
| Snapdragon. | 1 Arbutus. |
| 1 Polyanthus. | 1 Laurustinus. |
| 1 Auriculas. | 1 Shrubby St. John's |
| Stramoniums, | wort. |
| Solanums. | 1 Lucas broom, &c. |
| Tree primrose. | and those marked 1 of |
| 1 Spiderwort. | last month. |

OCTO.

OCTOBER.

FLOWERS.

- 1 Starwort, *sev. sorts.*
In open mild seasons.
 Marigolds.
 Marvel of Peru.
 Balsams.
 Reseda.
 Trocolor.
 Cockcombs.
 Diamond ficoides,
and other tender
annuals.
 1 Passion flower.
 1 Golden rod, *several*
sorts.
 Autumnal crocus.
 Cyclamens.
 1 Colchicums.
 Sweet sultans.
 Perficaria.
 1 Stock-gilliflowers.
 Tuberoses.
 Guernsey lilly.
 Belladonna ditto.
 Dwarf sunflower.
 Double feverfew.
 Convolvuluses.

Lupines.

Venus looking glass

Venus navelwort.

Hawkweeds.

Some single anemo-
 nies.

Sunflowers.

1 Old-man's-head
 pink.Lychnis, *several*
*sorts, &c.**and all marked 1 of*
last month.

SHRUBS.

Honeysuckle, *2 sorts.*

Male cistus.

Pyracantha, *in fruit.*Spindletree, *in fruit.*

Eastern bladder sena.

Trumpet flower.

Spanish broom.

Spiræa, *2 sorts.*

Trailing arbutus, &c.

and all marked 1 of
last month.

NOVEM.

(72)

NOVEMBER.

FLOWERS.

Heart's-ease.
 Perennial sunflower.
 Leadwort.
 Indian scabious.
 Iron coloured fox-glove.
 Purple rag-wort, &c.
And if the season be mild, and if not removed the last summer, some single a-

nemonies, polyanthus, narcissus, &c.
and all those marked 1 of last month.

SHRUBS.

1 Arbutus, in flower, and fruit.
 1 Laurustinus, 10.
 Some late musk roses &c.
and those marked 1 of last month.

DECEMBER.

FLOWERS.

Polyanthuses.
 Primroses.
 Stock gilliflowers.
 Bear's foot.
 Red spring cyclamen.
 Targier samitary.
 Narrow leav'd gold rod
And in mild weather some times, winter aconite, and snow-drops towards the end of the month.

and those marked 1 of last month.

SHRUBS.

Spurge laurel.
 Glaffenbury thorn.
 Virginian groundsel-tree.
 Upright blue-berried honeysuckles.
and in mild weather the mezerion and pyracantha, in fruit.
and those marked 1 of last month.

The

Curious Experiments in VEGETATION and OBSERVATIONS.

1. **S**trawberries watered once in three or four days, with water in which sheep, or pigeons dung has been steeped, or mixed with one third part urine, will make them grow large, and come early. This is worth trying in other things.

2. Blood, dung, or a dead animal, applied to the roots of trees (seasonably) will forward their growth and fruit.

3. Moisten the root of an apricot-tree twice or thrice a week, with the draining of a dung-hill, and the fruit will almost grow under your eye. It is the same with peaches and nectarines.

4. If a tree be planted against the back of a chimney, or oven, where a fire is kept, it will forward the fruit. Drawing the boughs of a vine, &c. through the wall into the inside of a room, where a fire is continually, will ripen them a month earlier than in general.

5. Digging round a cabbage three or four times during it's growth, will increase it considerably. Digging round the roots of trees, annually, also, will benefit them much; and, removing herbs and flowers into new ground, once in two years, will increase their growth.

6. If cucumber-seed be steeped all night in water, mixed with cow-dung, and sown in a

hot-bed, even in October, it will come up the third day, if in the spring, earlier.

7. A rose-tree, with the root on, will shoot and grow very early in the spring, standing upright in a pan of water, so that the root is half a foot under water.

8. A November rose is sweetest, it's fragrance being less exhaled by the sun. The following is the means to procure it. Cut off the tops immediately after they have done blowing, and they will flower again about November; not indeed just at the tops, but out of the side-shoots.

9. By pulling off the buds of a rose-tree, when they first shew themselves, the side branches will bear; or, cut off some few branches at the top, and the effect will be the same.

10. Lay the roots of a rose-tree bare some days, about Christmas, and it will bear late; removing it in February will do the same.

11. Tying the body of a rose-tree tight about with pack-thread, will also retard it's blowing; planting it in the shade will answer the same purpose.

12. Bowing a low fruit-tree, rose-tree, &c. so as to lay all it's branches flat upon the ground, and covering them with earth, will make every one take root. This will save grafting.

13. By taking off the bark a little way of any bough, three or four inches in girt, any time

time from May to July, and covering the bare place, somewhat above and below with loam, well-tempered with horse-dung, and cutting it off in the bare place, about Allhollantide, and setting it, it will grow to be a fair tree in one year.

14. If a tree shews fair and does not bear, bore a hole through the heart of it, and you will probably find it fruit the next year, and the ancients say, the fruit will be sweeter; or, split two or three of the chief roots, and put a small stone into the clefts, and it will answer the same purpose; or strip off the bark, in one place round the body of the tree, leaving only about an inch unstripped.

15. Encourage bearing branches, near the root of a fruit-tree, as the lower the branches, the better and larger will the fruit be. The wine in France is made from vineyards, where the grapes grow low; those growing on vines, that form arbours, produce only verjuice.

16. Digging round an old tree, and applying new mould to the roots, will revive it; or by cutting off some of it's top branches, so as to store up the sap.

17. Cutting off the herbage of parsneps in the beginning of winter, before they wither, covering the heads of the roots with earth, and treading down the ground hard about them, will preserve them all the winter for use, and make them grow larger. It will preserve onions. Cutting off the top of any plant in

like manner, will increase the root of that plant by the next summer.

18. Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as to make the cuts rather in slices than continued hacks, will do trees that are hide-bound good, and kill the moss; but, if you cut the bark both ways, it must not be cut through.

19. Strawberries and bay-trees grow best in shade. It is a good way to sow burrage among strawberries for that purpose, that they may be shaded from the hot sun. If you sow bay-berries, weed them not for the first half year, as the weeds shade them.

20. Pricking of fruit in several places, just before it begins to ripen, will ripen the fruit the sooner. We see this in such fruit as is bitten by the wasps and birds.

21. They say, that by cutting off the stalks of cucumbers, close to the earth, immediately after their bearing, and covering the roots pretty deep with earth, will preserve the plant, and make them bear the next year early, if they stand warm.

22. Pulling off many of the blossoms of a fruit-tree, will enlarge the fruit. If you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree blooms, it will, in all likelihood, blossom itself to death.

23. By cutting off the top of a fig-tree, when it begins to put forth leaves, it will retard the fruit, but make it better.

24. It

24. It has been said that trees will bear better fruit, and grow better, if salt, lees of wine, or blood be put to the roots.

25. The antients tell us, that by watering cole-worts sometimes with salt water, we shall increase their growth.

26. Cucumbers, they say, will be more tender, if the seed, before sown, be steeped a little in milk; and, that they will be less watry, and more melon-like, if the pit in which they are sown be half filled with chaff or small sticks, before the earth be filled in, as such chaff or sticks prevents their being too wet, when watered; but this it is apprehended is meant, when the earth is not laid upon dung; for dung answers the same purpose. It is reported, that when a cucumber is grown, you may encrease its length by setting a pot of water five or six inches from it; as, that in twenty-four hours it will shoot so as to touch the pot.

27. The antients recommend hog dung, in order to sweeten fruits, in preference to any other dung.

28. It has been observed, that all herbs are sweeter, both in smell and taste, if, after they are grown up some reasonable time, the tops be cut off, and the latter sprouts be used.

29. To meliorate fruit, it is best to graft scions on stocks of an inferior quality; as pears and apples upon a quince.

30. A mixture of bran and hog-dung, or chaff and hog-dung put up together for a month

to rot, applied to the root of a fruit tree, will very much nourish the tree and meliorate the fruit.

31. All trees in high and sandy ground, should be set deep; in watry grounds more shallow; and till they have taken root, care should be taken, by fixing them, to prevent their being shaken.

32. An empty pot, supported under a fruit, so as the fruit to hang in it; if the pot be bored full of holes, will enlarge the fruit prodigiously.

33. To increase shade; it is well known, that by grafting the scion of a weech elm upon the stock of a common elm, it will put forth leaves almost as broad as the brim of a man's hat. And it is very likely, that, as in fruit-trees the graft increases the size of the fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit, grafting them with scions of trees bearing a larger leaf, will increase the size of the leaves.

34. Old authors tell us, that if you take two twigs of different fruit-trees, flat them on the sides, bind them close together, and set them in the ground, they will grow into one stock, but put forth their fruits without any mixture; and that red and white grapes so bound, will have both sorts of grapes on the same branch. The cuttings should be frequently watered, and the buds as soon as they appear should also be bound together. Nay, they say, that young trees set close together, and often watered, will incorporate without binding.

35. Where

35. Where different plants draw different juices from the earth for their nourishment; they must thrive best when planted near each other; for example, rue will thrive best near a fig-tree, and the figs will be sweeter; so a rose near garlick will be sweeter than common. On the principle which this is supposed to arise from, namely, the bitter pungent juices being drawn by the rue and garlick from the fig and rose, it would be worth trial whether lettuce would not be sweeter near rue and wormwood; a fig or vine near a service-tree or elder; muskmelons among cucumbers; raspberries among sorrel; violets and wall-flowers among sweetbriar; and, rosemary and bays among lettuce. For the same reason it will be injudicious to plant rosemary with lavender or bay, as the rosemary probably will lose its sweetness.

36. By grafting several scions upon several boughs of a stock in rich land plentifully dressed, you may have all kinds of cherries, all kinds of plumbs, and peaches and apricots, upon one tree; but, the diversity of fruits must be such as will graft upon the same stock.

37. By moulding fruit when young, you may make it of what shape you please. You may have cucumbers as long as a cane, or as round as a ball; or, formed like a cross. You may have also apples in the form of pears or melons. You may have also fruit in the shape of men, beasts or birds, according to the form of your moulds, which may be made of wood or earth.

The mould in which you design the fruit should grow, should be large enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to it's greatest size; and confining the fruit to a particular shape, it will spread and fill the mould. It will grow covered from the sun, but small holes may be made in the moulds to let in the sun; and the moulds should be made to divide in two, that you may open them when you take out the fruit.

38. By writing with a needle or knife, on trees, melons, and some kind of fruit when young; as the fruit or tree grows, the letters will grow larger and more legible.

39. You may dress your trees with flowers or herbs, by boring holes in the body of them and putting in rich earth, in which seeds or slips of violets, strawberries, wild thyme, camomile, and such like will grow as in pots. It is possible, that shoots of vines, and roots of red-roses, will grow in them by incorporating with the tree itself.

40. By sowing the seeds of clove gillyflowers, you will have flowers of various colours, and among them you may chance to have some very beautiful and valuable. Such as come purple are generally single, but other colours tho' single the first year of blowing, will, by correcting the earth, become double afterwards.

41. If a cutting or shoot, fit to be set in the ground, has the pith finely taken out (but not altogether,

altogether, a little being left to save it's life;) it will bear fruit with little or no core or stone.

42. It is reported, that not only taking out the pith, but stopping the juice of the pith from rising in the middle, and turning it to rise on the outside, will make the fruit without core or stone. This may be done by boaring a tree clean through, and filling up the cavity with a wedge. See 54.

43. It has been said, that grafting a black currant-tree with the velvet-rose, will produce black flowers like velvet; or by budding or grafting the maiden-blush rose on a black currant, the buds of such rose will be nearly black, the rest white, and grafting a rose on broom, will produce yellow roses.

44. The older the seed of any plant, the more degenerate will the plant be that rises from it. It is better, therefore, where it can be done, for every one to raise their own seed. By putting seeds into water gently boiled, if they be good, they will sprout within half an hour.

45. Sprinkle an old cucumber-bed, made with dung, with water in which large flap mushrooms have been boiled, and you will have plenty of mushrooms spring from it.

46. It is said, that the bark of white or red poplar, cut small and cast into furrows well dunged, will bring mushrooms at all seasons, fit to be eaten. Some add to the mixture, leaven of bread dissolved in water. So they say,

that if a hilly field, where stubble is standing, be set on fire on showry seasons, it will put forth great quantities of mushrooms. Hartshorn shavings mixed with dung and watered, it is said, will also produce them.

47. Orange and lemon seeds, sown the end of April, will spring up, and mixed with other herbs, will make excellent sallads.

48. Cucumbers cut in slices and boiled, are very pleasant and have much the taste of asparagus.

49. The pods of beans, if the inside be scraped out, and then cut into shreds, and boiled, resemble kidney beans so much, as scarce to be known from them. As Mazagan beans are much earlier than French beans, the one may be a good substitute for the other.

50. Soap lees sprinkled upon nettles, after the tops are cut off with a scythe, will destroy them in grass-ground.

TO PRESERVE FRUITS.

51. Such fruits as you mean to keep long, should be gathered before they be full ripe, and in a fair and dry day, towards noon, and when the wind is not south, and when the moon is below the earth and in its decrease.

52. Preserving of the stalks of grapes, helps to preserve the fruit. It is said, if the stalk be put into the pitch of elder, so as the elder does not touch the fruit, it will keep a long time.

53. Grapes

53. Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter long, if you hang them by clusters in the roof of a warm room; but you must, with the cluster, take off a piece of the stalk.

54. Some say that if an apple-scion be grafted on a colewort stalk, it will produce a great apple without a core: and many assert for certain, that if a scion be grafted with the small end downwards, it's fruit will have little or no core or stones. See 41, 42.

55. It is a received opinion, that seed will grow soonest, if sown in the increase of the moon.

56. It is said, that by dissolving nitre to the thickness of honey, and anointing the bud of a vine with it, after the vine is cut, it will sprout in eight days.

57. Sea-weed put under the roots of coleworts, and perhaps other plants, will further their growth.

58. Spinage, if sown in trenches upon dung, covered with a little earth, as prepared for cellery, will hasten its growth exceedingly.

59. It is manifest by experience that flowers, removed, improve upon the same principle; it may be that often regrafting of the same scions, may likewise enlarge the fruit; as if to take a scion, and graft it upon a stock the first year, then cut it off, and graft it upon another stock the second year, and so for a third or fourth year, and then let it rest.

60. It is reported by one of the ancients, that artichokes will be less prickly, and more tender, if you dull or grate off on a stone, the top of the seed before you sow it.

61. Boring of holes through the bodies of trees, certainly makes the fruit sweeter and better. Bleeding of plants also is of use to them; that is pricking of vines, or other trees, after they are of some growth does them good, as by this means you let out gum or tears, though this practice should not be continued. It is reported that by this artifice, bitter almonds have been rendered sweet.

63. The poorer the ground in general, the sweeter the plants, but the less luxuriant. If your kitchen garden therefore, be large enough for the use of the family, it were better not to dress it.

64. In moving of fruit-trees, care should be taken to replant them as they stood before, the same branches to the north or south, &c.

65. Vines, or fruit-trees planted on a south wall, between elbows or buttresses of brick or stone, ripen better than upon a plain wall, being thus protected from too much sun or wind.

66. If you wish for water-creases in your garden, make a trough of brick-work, clayed or terraced about six inches deep, so as to hold water, either under a pump or adjoining, so as that the waste-water shall always run through it, and you will never want them.

67. A

67. A potatoe root set in a pot of earth, and the pot plunged under ground, will grow to a very great size. Perhaps tulips, hyacinths, and other bulbous roots, will improve by this mode of planting.

68. Accidental barrenness of trees (besides the pooriness of the soil, or weakness of the seed or root) arises either from their being over-grown with moss, being hide-bound, being planted too deep, or by the issuing of the sap too much into the leaves. For all these remedies have been prescribed.

69. It is reported, that different seeds being put in one rag, and laid in earth well dunged, will put up plants close to each other, which, afterwards, will incorporate by their shoots being bound together. The like is said of kernels, put into a bottle with a narrow neck and without a bottom. Nay, it has been affirmed, that young trees of several kinds, set close together without binding, if in fruitful ground and well watered, will incorporate and grow together. This is most likely, as binding may hinder their swelling.

70. Flowers, if neglected, and the ground be poor, will turn white; and double flowers, single. So, white flowers, by frequent moving and enriching the ground they are in, will become coloured, and single flowers, double.

71. All fruit customarily produced from shoots, or roots, will degenerate if produced from seed. Grapes, figs, almonds, &c. sown,
C 7 produce

produce wild fruit, peaches are the only exceptions to this rule, and they turn out best from setting the kernel.

72. A good strong canvas spread over a tree grafted low, will dwarf it and make it spread; for all things grow as they find room.

73. Nothing contributes more to the duration of trees, bushes and herbs, than frequent cutting.

74. The way to carry foreign roots a long way is, to enclose them in close earthen vessels; but, if the vessels be not very large, holes must be made in the bottom to give them air.

75. It is reported, that in some places vines are suffered to grow like herbs upon the ground, and the grapes of such vines are very large. It would be worth the trial to see whether hops, woodbine, ivy, and plants that are generally propped, would not produce larger leaves and fruit, if suffered to run upon the ground.

76. The most favourable winds to fruit are westerly winds, even south winds, followed by showers, are pernicious in blossoming time; as they bring forth the moisture too fast.

77. Snows, lying long, cause a fruitful year, as they keep in the strength of the earth; besides, as the earth sucks the water from the snow, snows water the earth better than rain, and being the froth of cloudy waters, are by far the finest moisture.

78. Small

78. Small showers are the best, provided parching heats do not immediately follow. Night showers are generally better than rain that falls in the day; as the sun follows not so fast upon them. Hence watering in the evening in summer, is most conducive to vegetation.

79. Dust increases the fruitfulness of trees, particularly of vines: those vineyards abroad, where the fields are dusty, bear the best grapes. For when rain succeeds the dust, it is a kind of soiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on.

80. Water may be made perfectly clear, by casting in pebbles at the head of a current, and thus straining it through them.

81. A handful of violets infused in a quart of vinegar for three quarters of an hour, then taken out, and another handful put in for the same space of time, and so repeated for seven times, will make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, that a twelvemonth after, you may smell it at a distance.

82. It is difficult to get the yellow rose to blow well. Try it in a north east aspect. There is generally a worm in the bud, the buds therefore as soon as they shew themselves should be washed with tobacco water to kill it. Do this once or twice, or oftner, or bud the yellow rose on the common Frankfort; this will strengthen it.

83. Cucumbers and Melons have two sorts of blossoms, male and female; the female blossom only bears fruit, and may be known from the male by shewing fruit at the stem of the blossom; these female blossoms however never come to any thing, unless impregnated by the male; the farina, or some part of which, is always carried to the bosom of the female by the wind, bees, or other accidental circumstances. An understanding Gardener will obviate this necessity of accident, by *setting* its fruit, as he calls it; that is, will pluck off the male blossom, and put its small end into the cup of the female, which immediately impregnates it. Do this, watch the fruit beneath the female blossom, whilst you do it, and you will observe it swell under your eye. This is the surest method of having plenty of fruit.

84. Apples covered up a month in lime or ashes, will ripen well, and become sweet.

85. Damask rose leaves, if pulled and dried on the leads of the top of a house, in the hot sun, in a clear day, between 12 and 2 only; and then put into a sweet, dry, earthen bottle, or a glass with a narrow mouth, shutting them close down without bruizing them, provided the mouth of the bottle or glass be stopped close, the leaves will not only retain their perfect smell for a year, but also their colour.

86. Rose-leaves pulled in a dry day, put into a bag thinly and laid in the sun till dry, if beaten in a mortar and sifted through a lawn sieve, will make very good sweet scented brown marechal powder for the hair.

87. By planting small onions in March they will become large early.

88. If you wish never to be disappointed of a crop, preserve your own seeds, and change them with some neighbour once in two or three years, lest they should degenerate in the same soil. Seedsmen are apt to sell old seed for new, when they have it, as nurserymen are, to sell one sort of apple, pear, &c. for another. To avoid this, see the tree in fruit and then mark it.

89. Strew saw-dust thick round the root of a diseased tree, and wind some wool fresh taken from a sheep's belly round the stem, and it will keep the ants from it.

90. To preserve a tree from insects and blights, bore a hole with a gimblet about 3 or 4 inches deep in the stem, between the bark and the rind, fill it with live quicksilver, by means of a quill and plug it up. It will enter into the circulation, not injure the tree or fruit, and yet keep off all insects.

91. Carnations should be laid every year, and the layers put into small pots and so kept, if you wish them in borders, bury the pots in the ground. They should be shifted into fresh and light ground every year.

92. Currants and gooseberries when their leaves are curled by blights, should be sprinkled with soap-suds. This restores their health in two or three times washing.

93. To keep orchards in good health and full bearing, they should be pruned annually, as wall-trees are.

94. You may know if the blossoms of a fruit tree are likely to set well, by taking off one or two of the blossoms, and stripping the flower from the stamen or stalk, that bears the fruit, and if that stamen be clammy, or surrounded with honey, as may be seen by a microscope, the fruit will set; if the stamen be dry, there will be little or no fruit.

95. In all new planted trees, if the withered leaves fall or drop off easily on handling, the root is alive and striking; but if the leaves wither and do not fall off, the root is dying.

96. If a tree runs too much to root, it will spoil its bearing; this is often the case in new planted trees, if set in too deep; the ground then should be opened and some of the roots cut away.

97. Stone-fruit cannot be pruned too early; kernel-fruit may be pruned even in blossom.

98. Slugs may be kept from French-beans and other plants in their growth, by strewing the parts round them with barley-chaff, which pricks their bodies.

99. Early French-beans may be preserved from the injury of a frosty night, by watering
ing

ing them before sun-die ; this keeps the frost out of them.

100. Winter-salleting, if frozen ever so stiff when cut for use, should be washed two or three times in cold spring water, to get the frost out.

101. To preserve the fine garden fruit, destroy large wasps early in the spring, when they abound, with hazel-twigs tipped with bird-lime. A wasps nest may be destroyed by filling the mouth of the hole with earth and covering it close.

102. Oranges may be preserved till summer, by burying them deep in vessels close covered, or sinking them in deep wells. The cold preserves them.

103. Some herbs flourish best when watered with salt-water, as radish, beet, rue, and pennyroyal. It may be worth the trial with other strong plants, as tarragon, mustard-seed, and the like.

The following is a certain method of preserving the bloom of fruit-trees from late frosts,

104. Make cords, or bands of straw and hemp mixed, about an inch or two in diameter ; wind them round the stem of the tree, and continue thus winding a little on the principal branches ; let these bands be long enough to fall down into a vessel of water on the ground, and take care the ends of the bands are kept under water, by fastening a
stone

stone to them. According to the length of the bands, one vessel may serve for several trees. Set the vessel out of the shade in the day, that the frost may the better operate on the water.

On the NATURE of WATER.

Good water is as necessary to plants as to men, the softer the water the better for vegetation. It is for this purpose ponds and cisterns are introduced into gardens.

It is of great use to find out the goodness of water to water drinkers. Taste will help these; but to others it must be discovered by comparison.

That which weighs lightest is best.

If boiled on an equal fire, that which wastes fastest is best: so is that which keeps longest without stench or corruption.

That which makes beer the strongest is generally the most nourishing; now the softest water does this, such as the water of large and navigable rivers, and large and clean ponds of standing waters, on which the sun hath power. Next to these,

Chalk waters, if out of a deep well; this goes further in drink, but chalky water towards the top of the earth is too fretting, and in washing will wear the linen. Well water may be softened by throwing a quantity of chalk into the well.

Rain

Rain water, by Physicians, is esteemed the finest and best, but yet it is said to putrify soonest.

Well water, except on chalk, or a very plentiful spring makes meat red, which is a very bad sign.

Springs on the top of high hills are best, they being light, pure, and unmingled; whereas waters in valleys mix with all waters on the same level.

Water running on gravel is cleanest, and best tasted, and if springs are foul, throw some gravel in them, and it will filter it. Next to this is,

Clay water; next water on chalk; next upon sand, and worst of all upon mud.

Waters that taste sweet are not to be trusted; these are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of filth.

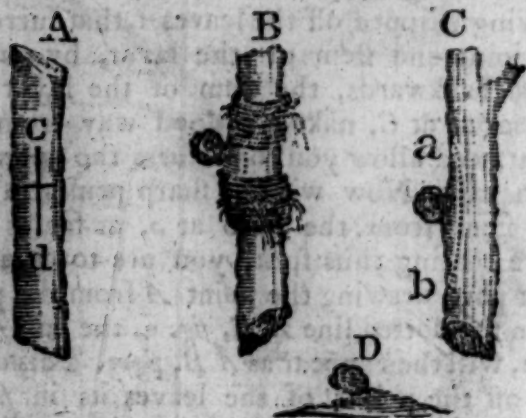
The Art of laying Carnations.



THE layers are the side shoots from the original stem, as at 1, 2, 3. Having procured a number of pegs, such as are described at *a* and *C*, which may be cut from twigs or fern, and prepared a barrowful of good rich mould, loosen the earth round the plant with a trowel, and put some of your best mould under the layers you mean to lay down. At first prepare all your layers, except cutting them; these layers should be those only that are

are near the ground, and can be pegged down without splitting them from the original stem. Having stripped off the leaves 1, that surround the joint and stem of the layer, by pulling them backwards, the stem of the layer will appear as at *C*, naked a good way from the plant, and allow you to perform the operation with ease. Now with a sharp penknife split the stem from the bulb at *a*, as far as *b* in *fig. 2*; being thus split, you are to open the split part, drawing the point *A* from the point *C*, in the dotted line *A, C*, *fig. 3*. the part *ab* of *fig. 2*, will then appear as *A B*, *fig. 3*. This done, cut off the points of the leaves as in *fig. 3*, (which indeed should be done when you first prepare the layers,) and bend down the layer close to the earth, placing the split part *AB*, perpendicularly, and peg the layer down close to the earth in this situation with the peg *C*, then cover it with earth, peg and all. When all your layers are so pegged down, draw the earth round the whole into a kind of basin, so as to hold the water, and water it well. This is to be done in July or August, and in a month or six weeks afterwards it will take root at *A*, *fig. 3*, and may be cut from the parent stem at *C*. Each layer should then be planted in good rich light mould, in a small pot, and in winter put into a place of shelter from the weather. In spring, the plant may be taken out of the pot and placed in the borders. The layers should be watered occasionally, till they have struck.

The Art of Budding.



As nothing is more pleasing than the improvement of fruits and flowering shrubs, nothing more amusing; or easier done. I here give directions how to bud.

The twig or twigs of a tree to be budded, should be strait, handsome, and short shoots of the last year, about the size of a swan-quill, and the twig from which the bud is taken should be of the same size. C, represents a piece of such shoot, with the bud as growing; for this operation should be performed in March or April, before the bud begins to open. With a sharp budding knife or penknife, cut off a slice of the shoot with the bud on it, about three-fourths of an inch long in the direction of the dotted line *a b*, when cut off it

It appears as at *D*. This done cut nicely out from the bud, so, taken off, with the point of your knife, without wounding the bud, all the wood or pith you cut from the shoot in the inside, leaving only the bud and rind of the shoot or bark.

Nothing being now left but the bud and rind, slit the shoot of the tree you mean to bud through the rind only, about an inch long in the direction *c d*, and cut that slitted line across, as in *fig. A*: introduce then a probe, or some instrument, flat, thin and smooth, as the end of the handle of the budding knife, (but not sharp) at the slit, and loosen the bark or rind from the body of the shoot, a little way all round, sufficiently to receive the bud you have prepared; then raise the four corners of the rind so separated; and carefully, without bruising the rind of the bud, introduce the upper point of it, placing it even with the slit; and as you have made room for it to move a little upwards and downwards within, raise the bud sufficiently to let the lower point of its rind into the lower part of the slit or fissure, then draw it a little down, leaving it in the middle. Remember the head of the bud must be upwards.

When you have thus fixed it, wind the shoot so budded round with bast or the shreds of soft matting, both above and below the bud, as represented at *B*, to keep it all close,
and

and exclude the wet and air, but not too tight, lest you prevent the sap from rising.

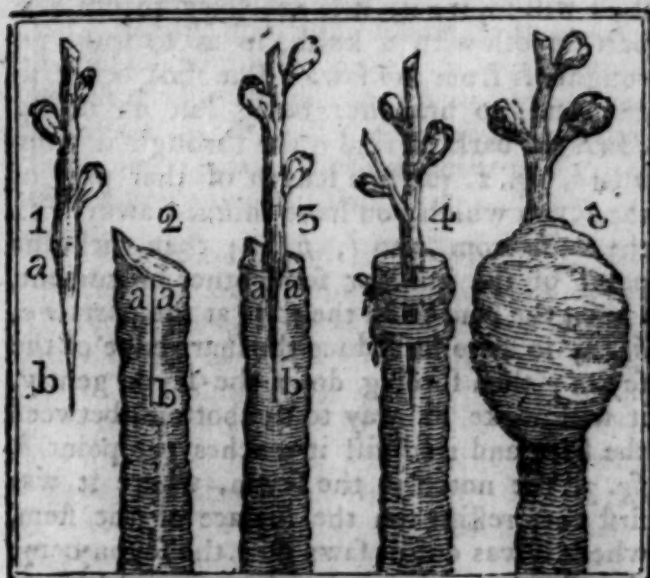
As some of these buds may probably fail, and not grow, the tree should be budded in several of its shoots, and the rest of the shoots, I mean such as are not budded, should be cut off close to the stem of the tree.

Thus may you have several sorts of the althea frutex budded in one stem; double flowering peaches, &c. on the stem of single ones; variegated hollies, favin, and other shrubs on the stems of ordinary ones; various sorts of roses on one tree; three or four kinds of good fruit on the stem of one wild fruit-tree; peaches or apricots may be budded on wild plumb-stocks, pears on apple-trees, and so on, and a fanciful and curious mind may be gratified to its wishes.

* N. B. As the bud shoots, when two or three inches long, support it by tying a twig against it at the stem of the tree, lest the wind should tear it off, before it is well united to it.

Method

Method of Rind-Grafting.



LET the twig or scyon be a slender shoot of the last year, cut off to the length of about 6 inches, then laying the scyon horizontally, cut with a sharp penknife perpendicularly through the rind, as at *fig. 1*, about one-third of the way through the body of the scyon, then turn your knife and slice it down from *a* to *b*, through the wood wedgeways, to the end *b*, so as to be there sharp and rather pointed. This done,

Prepare your stalk or stem to be grafted, but cutting it off at the top with a smooth knife; if the stalk be too large to cut off with

with a knife, saw it off; but as sawing the stalk will injure it, it is necessary to cut the part smooth with a knife, so as to leave no roughness from the saw. The stalk being so cut, and no branches being left on it, slit down the bark or rind quite through it from *a* to *b*, *fig. 2.* just the length of that part of the scyon which you have thinned away with the knife from *a* to *b*, *fig. 1*; then with the point of the knife or some other instrument, loosen the rind from the stalk at the parts *a a*, *fig. 2*, so as to introduce the sharp edge of the scyon; then forcing down the scyon gently, it will make its way to the bottom, between the bark and rind till it reaches the point *b*, *fig. 3*, the notch in the scyon, where it was first cut, resting on the surface of the stem, where it was cut or sawn off; the scyon being thus fixed, tie the rind with a piece of bast, as at *fig. 4*, and after this clay the whole over with soft clay, well mixed with cow-dung, in order to keep the air out, as at *fig. 5*. Two scyons should be placed in such stalk, lest one should miss. As they shoot, support them with twigs, as directed in budding, against the wind. See * page 98.

For wall-trees, the stem should be grafted near the ground; for standards, at the height of 4, 5, or 6 feet. If they fail one year, cut off the stem again and graft it afresh the next. The clay should not be removed for two months, then it should be taken away; and the bandage untied, to give the scyon room to grow.

DIRECTIONS for making a composition for curing diseases, defects and injuries in all kind of forest trees, and the method of preparing the trees, and laying on the composition, by *William Forsyth*, who has received a premium from Government, for disclosing the invention.

TAKE one bushel of fresh cow-dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish of old buildings (that from the cielings of rooms is preferable), half a bushel of wood-ashes, and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river sand. The three last articles, are to be sifted fine before they are mixed; then work them well with a spade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaister used for the cielings of rooms.

The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead, decayed, and injured part, till you come to the fresh sound wood; leaving the surface of the wood very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw-knife, or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to. Then lay on the plaister, about one-eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark is so cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible. Then take a quantity

tity of dry powder of wood-ashes, mixed with a sixth part of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones ; put it into a tin box, with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaister, till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour, to absorb the moisture. Then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder, till the whole plaister becomes a dry smooth surface.

All trees cut down near the ground, should have the surface made quite smooth, rounding it off in a small degree, as before mentioned ; and the dry powder directed to be used afterwards, should have an equal quantity of powder of alabaster mixed with it, in order the better to resist the dripping of trees, and heavy rains.

If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub, or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface, otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application.

Where lime rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got ; take powdered chalk, or common lime, after having been slaked a month at least.

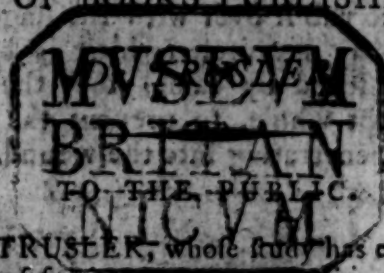
As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaister, by raising up its edges next
the

the bark, care should be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require, (which is best done when moistened by rain,) that the plaister may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS HALL.]



LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY



DR. TRUSLER, whose study has ever been to be useful in his generation, in publishing a variety of books of information and instruction; begs leave to recommend the following to the attention of those, who have at heart the education of youth, but more particularly the first nine, and he trusts the good reception they have met with, will justify any thing he may say in their favour.

What is the knowledge youth should acquire? They should have a general knowledge of every thing about them. The following book will give them this knowledge, and unfold their ideas gradually from little objects to great ones.

1. *The PROGRESS of MAN and SOCIETY*, or a picture of the world, illustrated by near 130 cuts, beautifully designed, and precisely and clearly treated on; calculated, to lead children by amusement, to a universal knowledge of every thing. By Dr. TRUSLER, Author of *HOGARTH MORALIZED*, who flatters himself it will be found the most entertaining and informing book that ever yet was published, and what every parent or instructor should put into the hands of youth, it being addressed to minds between nine years of age and fifteen. 12mo. price 3s. bound, printed on a very fine paper, and hot-pressed, a very cheap book, considering the number of cuts, &c. picked impressions, 7s.

They

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They should have a tolerable insight into religion and sacred history, the nature of the universe, its natural productions, trade, and the constitution and history of their own country. The following book is a proper succession to No. 1. above, and will teach them this, and enable them to converse on all the general topics of life.

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5. *The HONOURS of the TABLE*, with the whole *ART of CARVING*, illustrated by cuts, price 2s. 6d. half-bound, 2d. edit. teaching how to carve any joint, &c. served up, and act with that grace that captivates.

"To do the honours of a table well, is one of the outlines of a well-bred man, and to carve well, little as it may seem, is useful twice every day; and the doing of which ill, is not only troublesome to ourselves, but renders us disagreeable and ridiculous to others." *Lord Chesterfield's Letters.*

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8. *The*

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are

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